sitting here today. And the procedures - and I've had this happen - I've had this happen with expert testimony recently, same deal It's an exchange. we're talking about here. Everybody gives their sworn written, and the witness gets up there, and it's right in his written testimony. And he's been crossexamined, he's been deposed, and he's going to be cross-examined, and the defendant, respondent in that case, gets to put his expert on. And the first question he is asked is, do you agree with what Dr. So-and-so said? And he says, no. And he gives reasons why not.

Now that has got to have limitations to it. He is not going to go down and parse it all. But this helps me, because if this person is testifying to Alice in Wonderland, and he does a beautiful job with it, but then the other expert gets up and says, well, this isn't an Alice in Wonderland case, I'd like to know that if it's coming

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MR. COHEN: Your Honor, we have sequenced the experts. And identified the fact witness. And I think we are fine with Mr. Frederick's formulation, which is where we started. As long as Your Honor understands or agrees that what - that we will have a right to where appropriate and where surprised to put in some responsive testimony that is not four within the corners of our written defendants' directs, then we are okay with that.

JUDGE SIPPEL: You put it on in rebuttal. You are talking about rebuttal?

MR. COHEN: No, I am not talking about rebuttal. I am talking about they are the plaintiff and they go first. The schedule has a crossing of the written direct, but does not have a crossing of the testimony at trial. And if a Wealth TV witness gets up and says something that we had not anticipated - after all, there were declarations but they are not

2 JUDGE SIPPEL: But you also have 3 depositions and discovery. 4 MR. COHEN: No, Your Honor, we 5 are foregoing fact depositions in our case. We are trying to accommodate the expedition 6 7 without giving up our rights. This is not 8 solely a due process argument. It's 9 evidentiary argument. The Commission's rules 10 provide for a burden of proof, and they have 11 the burden of proof. 12 MR. MILLS: Let me just add, 13 there is also going to be new discovery, 14 limited but some discovery and experts. 15 I don't know that the Wealth TV's declarations 16 on the prefiled testimony, I don't know that 17 it is going to be limited to just what was in 18 the complaint and in the reply. There may be 19 new facts, and I will not have a chance to 20 respond to that with my witnesses as 21 normally permitted to do at a trial, because

bound by them. So if Wealth TV -

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I am going to be filing my prefiled testimony

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at the same time. So when my witness finally testify after had aets to we exchanged simultaneously direct testimony, and Wealth TV witness goes on and testifies, my witness for the first time gets to address anything, if permitted, that was said for the first time in any of the prefiled testimony of the Wealth witnesses. I have to have the ability to do that and not just be limited to cross-examining their witnesses on those points.

and I hear you, I hear you. All that sounds it's a hornbook law or a hornbook analysis,
and it's good. I don't mean to negate it.
What I'm saying is that if a witness, if he
comes in and he gives sworn written testimony,
and basically he is going to swear that that
is it, Your Honor, the truth, the whole truth,
and nothing but the truth, so help me God,
whoever, okay. And then he goes into his
testimony, and you are cross-examining him on

that, and you say, well, you are trying to say this but it's not in here, why? You know, which is true, what you are trying to say today or what's in here? That's going to affect his credibility.

MR. MILLS: Your Honor, let me try to differ with a simple example. assume that a Wealth witness comes forward and says for the first time I had a conversation with somebody - in their prefiled direct - in Time-Warner cable, one of our witnesses that we had never heard about before. It's not in complaint: their their it's not in declaration. Wе have on the same submitted a declaration from that person, to make the hypothetical easy. But we have not heard that before. He's not responding, or she is not responding, to that allegation, because that allegation has never been made before.

What we are saying is that when the Time-Warner or Comcast or Cox witness gets

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up at trial, they will testify in addition to what was in their written prefiled direct and say, by the way, I learned last week on April 6th or whenever the exchange date is that the Wealth witness said this, that conversation did happen, it didn't happen. I remember it a different way. I agree, but there has to be some ability to respond to new evidentiary material that we are hearing on the day of simultaneous transmission.

MR. FREDERICK: Your Honor, for MASN, and this is with Comcast, it's not with Time-Warner, in the event that you want to reserve hypotheticals like that, we have no problem at all addressing that in a reasonable fashion at the trial.

MR. MILLS: Well, for Cox, and we are not in the case with MASN, but the Wealth case, the question that this not just be hypothetical that we have a burden that we have to establish that. Because it's not unlikely that there will be new facts in the

1	prefiled testimony from Wealth TV. I don't
2	know whether there will be, but there will be
3	discovery, new evidence in discovery. They
4	want discovery. They have asked us for
5	documents. They may have their witnesses put
6	something in prefiled testimony about that
7	that we don't know what they are going to say.
8	JUDGE SIPPEL: But you are doing
9	to see that?
10	MR. MILLS: That's right.
11	JUDGE SIPPEL: On exchange day,
12	you get to see that.
13	MR. MILLS: I don't get a chance
14	to file anything in response. When does my
15	witness respond to that? If my witness is
16	limited in his or her testimony to only what
17	that witness filed at the simultaneous moment
18	that I first heard about this other
19	information, then my witness never gets a
20	chance to respond. This is just a logical
21	sequencing.
22	JUDGE SIPPEL: You mean because

you are already locked into your sworr witness? No problem with that.

MR. MILLS: Thank you.

JUDGE SIPPEL: What I want to make clear, however, is that I was in district court litigation, and I would do the same thing. If you came up with such a surprise, and it was such critical evidence or testimony whatever it was, he said, you've got a team of lawyers there, you go out and you depose this person, you take his deposition right here and now, and we are going to keep the trial going. And it worked. It got the thing nailed down the way it was supposed to get nailed down.

So there are all kinds of remedies to it, if that is going to happen. I'm not going to expect it to happen. Because I said it affects the credibility of the witness. It affects the credibility of any witness that puts a written statement in and then he has to waltz around it. These cases, you know, you

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know what they do. Credibility is the whole game.

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MR. BECKNER: Well, I think, Your are not talking about walking We are talking about filling in an around. omission. In other words if there is declaration where Mr. Herring, the principal of Wealth TV, says, I had lunch with Steve Miron of Bright House, on April 10th, and we talked about this and that and the other. says that in his prefiled testimony. Miron's prefiled testimony says nothing about that at all. When he comes up, when he comes up to testify orally in the hearing, Steve Miron should be able to say, actually, we didn't have lunch, or we had lunch but we said this, this and this.

JUDGE SIPPEL: All right. I agree with everything you are saying. What I'm saying is, my point is that if you file a written statement on day - 10 days before the hearing you file a written statement, this is

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the testimony of this witness. And you are talking to the witness, prepping him, and he says, by the way I had this - I had this very 4 critical luncheon date with so-and-so that I forgot tell to you about, there obligation to amend that written statement right then and there. You can't walk into the courtroom and say, oh by the way, Your Honor, what we filed last week really 1.0 altogether true when you know about it before coming into the courtroom. MR. COHEN:

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That is the sequence That is Your Honor that we should follow our written direct testimony a week after the plaintiffs, not delaying any days worth of trial days. But I don't understand how the amendment doesn't address that issue.

There are only two ways to do it. I don't know what's critical and what's not But in that circumstance, witness number two, Mr. Miron, had no way anticipating that that was - what you are now

1	saying is that we then - we the defendants
2	with respect to each witness have to amend
3	then I mean -
4	JUDGE SIPPEL: If the testimony
5	is going to change from what's in the written,
6	and you know about it before the witness goes
7	the stand, there is an obligation to let the
8	other side know that that is -
9	MR. FREDERICK: Your Honor, we
10	have very much of an interest in being able to
11	cross-examine their last minute changes to
12	their testimony, and if you permit any kind
13	of amended declaration, it ought to be done by
14	both sides in advance of the trial to that
15	both sides have a fair opportunity to cross-
16	examine those changes.
17	JUDGE SIPPEL: All right, well
18	let me reserve on that. I'm just going to
19	take this on an ad hoc basis.
20	MR. BECKNER: Or we could do it
21	the old fashion way and just have oral direct
22	testimony.

1 MR. MILLS: Well, the other 2 solution, Your Honor, is simple, it doesn't 3 change any of the dates except on the 6th of 4 April, if you look at the Time-Warner 5 submission for the Wealth TV defendants, if 6 you look at that page, the second page of the proposal, on April 6th, 2009, you can see that 7 8 the hearing exhibits are exchanged, and were 9 utilized written testimony by 12:00 noon. And 10 you'd be changing that to written testimony, 11 not just where utilized, but written direct 12 testimony for the complainant. And then on April 13th, one week 13 14 later, you would have written submissions by 15 the defendants. And in that case, that would 16 allow us then to respond with our testimony, 17 our written testimony, to the witnesses that 18 the complainants with the burden of proof are 19 putting forward. 20 It wouldn't change any of 21 other dates. 22 MS. WALLMAN: Your Honor, it

1	would change my life, because it gives me a
2	week less to work with those declarations, and
3	I've got four cases to prepare.
4	MR. HARDING: Yours is still due
5	on the same date.
6	MS. WALLMAN: Yes, but I need to
7	be able to react to what you've got. And you
8	give me a week less.
9	JUDGE SIPPEL: You mean you'd get
10	it on the 13th instead of the 6th?
11	MS. WALLMAN: Right.
12	MR. FREDERICK: It also violates
13	the principle that he who has the burden of
14	proof gets the last work. And if they are
15	going to change their written after having
16	already put in declarations in this case,
17	because they took the extra time to vet every
18	word and every comma of the affirmative
19	declarations, by all rights, we get the last
20	word in terms of correcting and amending or
21	supplementing any written testimony that we

would provide.

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The simplest thing, Your Honor, is 1 simply to take this on an 2 ad hoc; 3 simultaneous exchanges of the written 4 declarations. Allow the parties during the 5 hearing to cross examine and to buttress or 6 supplement, oral form, but not to allow so much extra written process that we get bogged 7 8 down and we don't keep to the trial schedule. 9 MR. MILLS: We are fine. sounds a lot like a due process argument. 10 11 That is fine if we are not going to have 12 sequenced submissions as long as our witnesses 13 address the material in the can direct 14 testimony of the complainant. 15 JUDGE SIPPEL: A11 right, 16 withdraw what I was saying about sequence. 17 Well, I was talking about amendments. 18 is not going to be any amendments, once your 19 written comes in, that's it. And you are

going to run the risk of credibility with your

witnesses if he has to come in and explain.

He's got an obligation, he's going to be on

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1	the stand, he's got an obligation to say
2	what's true and what's not true. So we'll
3	leave it the way it is, and just disregard
4	whatever - try to stay with this, but we are
5	fine. We are fine. So far so good.
6	Now I don't think - does anyone
7	else have anything else?
8	MS. WALLMAN: Yes, Your Honor, I
9	have one more issue to raise.
10	JUDGE SIPPEL: Ma'am?
11	MS. WALLMAN: Before the
12	Commission entered its order on the 27th of
13	January, the parties were within 24 hours of
14	making a submission to the Media Bureau in
15	response to an order that asked in Wealth TV's
16	view several useful questions and requiring
17	the parties to present their best and final
18	offer.
19	And I asked the Court to consider
20	whether it would be useful to have those
21	submissions go forward as part of the record
22	here. Wealth TV would be prepared to do that.

MR. COHEN: Your Honor, that is totally unacceptable to us for all sorts of reasons. But let me start with the most practical one. It was a rescinded order. It was a procedure that didn't make any sense. And we were shooting blind. We were going to be required to put in a best and final offer without having any idea whatsoever about the terms of carriage that Wealth has offered to anyone else.

So we have a process. Remedy is part of the process; we'll try the case. But that would have been a meaningless offer on our part. If we were required to do it we would have done it, and we would have had to abide by it. But frankly we were blindfolded going into the process, and we shouldn't repeat all those mistakes. That's one of the reasons I assume why the Commission vacated the order.

So I can't see any purpose in that whatsoever.

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MR. FREDERICK: Well, Your Honor, the Adelphia order for Time-Warner and Comcast requires best offer arbitration. Time-Warner can't say it didn't have notice, because it did a best offer arbitration with MASN last year, in which without knowing what MASN's offer was, it had to submit a best offer. And that process allowed the adjudicator to make a binary choice between one side's offer reasonable and the other side's reasonable offer.

So I don't think it's really fair

- I can't speak for Cox or Bright House, but
certainly Comcast and Time-Warner have been on
notice for 2-1/2 years that the Commission
thinks that best offer arbitration and that
kind of process is a fair way to provide a
remedy in a carriage discrimination complaint.
And Time-Warner has already arbitrated one of
those kinds of cases.

So to the extent that you think that that will help frame your ability to

shape a remedy in the event of a finding of liability for discrimination, we certainly have no objection, and we would concur with Wealth TV that that provides a useful frame of reference for understanding the reasonableness of the remedy, Your Honor. MR. SOLOMON: Your Honor, this is a vacated Media Bureau order that was setting up a process that wasn't what is in the HDO. You set forward a schedule that we have all agreed to. We have all agreed to schedules that you have now adopted, that set forth discovery, set forth a rational way to present evidence. It's just not at all clear to me why we should be going back to a repudiated Media that the Bureau process set particularly as Mr. Cohen said, that was all premised on the fact that there was no need for discovery, which you and Judge Steinberg both disagreed with.

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MR. MILLS:

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I would add that the

1 HDO originally suggested that if the parties 2 wanted to engage in mediation or alternative 3 dispute resolution they are welcome to do so. We and I believe the other defendants have 4 5 indicated a willingness to do that. Wealth TV 6 That was what the Bureau - that's did not. 7 what the Commission suggested in that order. 8 We are beyond that. 9 If there is some suggestion that 10 there be some further discussions, we are 11 happy to engage in that. But this is not a 12 baseball style arbitration. It is not 13 binding arbitration. Procedure is set 14 quite clearly. And we are moving backwards. 15 And also to respond to Mr. Frederick, not only did the Adelphia order not 16 17 govern this proceeding, it was vacated by the 18 Commission. There will be no further baseball 19 arbitrations under the Adelphia order of the 20 type that Mr. Frederick was talking about. 21 Why would we reinvent that here? 22 it doesn't And make any sense to

whatsoever.

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My only point is MR. FREDERICK: it that frames analysis and an an understanding of what constitutes the parties views of a reasonable carriage. And to the extent that you regard it as informative of what each side is expecting out of this process, it's got a use to you. Even if you are not bound to make a binary choice, there of is still element education and an information about the remedy process that can obviate a lot of unnecessary time during the hearing.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, as I look at it, if I'm flying a plane, it looks to me like I'm flying into a bunch of ducks if I do that. I don't know what I'm getting into. I have no idea what you are talking about as far as what it's going to mean to me. I just have a concept of what you are talking about, don't get me wrong. But we are not there yet. I am trying to figure out about cross-examination

1 and discovery. But it does raise a question, 2 it raises two questions. Let's get to this 3 one first. If the hearing is - and the first 4 decision, the recommended decision is 5 liability only, then the question of 6 remedy could be - no? No good? 7 MR. FREDERICK: Well, your 8 recommended order, if it goes to the 9 Commission, is going to have to do 10 liability and remedy. And all I'm trying to 11 do is to provide a process so that you can 12 facilitate an expeditious consideration of 13 remedy. 14 JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, anybody that 15 wants - I mean if you all want to agree to 16 some kind of a - or cite me to an authority or 17 something for purposes of my education, I'd 18 welcome that. Because I've never handled a 19 remedy of a carriage case before; I'll be very 20 frank about it. But I think that by the 21 finish here I'll be able to.

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MR. MILLS:

I assume this is what

2 prefiled testimony. 3 All right, fine. JUDGE SIPPEL: 4 That's the way it should be. That's what a 5 trial is all about. I appreciate what you are 6 I appreciate all the help I can get. 7 But let's not move into that yet at all. 8 Whatever the testimony is, that's what I'm 9 Whatever the documents are, going to hear. 10 that's what I'm going to read. And whatever 11 the parties give to me in terms of proposed 12 findings and proposed IDs, that's what I'm 13 going to use. 14 question, what about Now last 15 these - NFL seems to be relying on some kind 16 of findings made in the HDO. What kind of 17 findings are you talking about? 18 Your Honor, if you MR. LEVY: , 19 look at the hearing designation order, it's . 20 essentially into sections. broken The 21 sections, and bear with me for just a second. 22 The section that deals with NFL Enterprises-

is going to be the subject of some of the

1	Comcast dispute begins on page 28 of the
2	order. It's initially discussion of
3	background.
4	JUDGE SIPPEL: Twenty eight of
5	the order.
6	MR. LEVY: It begins on page 28.
7	There is initial discussion of background that
8	goes through page 32, then it deals with
9	procedural issues including the statue of
10	limitations on page 33, the interaction of the
11	private agreement between the NFL and Comcast
12	and the claims at issue here, pages 34 and 35,
13	and other issues on pages 36.
14	And then it goes on to the
15	discrimination claim and the Section 616
16	claim.
17	The first point I'd make is that
18	the threshold issues, the statute of
19	limitations issues and the like, those have
20	all been resolved. The only delegation to the
21	ALJ by the hearing designation order, which
22	remains in place, deals with the

discrimination claim, and that's on page 41 in 1 2 paragraph 85. 3 And then the section 616 claim, 4 and that appears on page 43, paragraph 89. 5 My first point is that there is no 6 reason for Your Honor to go back through those 7 threshold issues. There is no need for any 8 evidence on those threshold issues. 9 they have been resolved as far as the Media 10 Bureau was concerned, and they are outside the 11 scope of what the delegation of the ALJ has 12 been. 13 The second point is that even within the discussion of the discrimination 14 15 claim and the Section 626 claim, the Bureau 16 has made some findings that the NFL 17 submitted, prima facie evidence, and satisfied 18 its burden of going forward with regard to 19 those issues. Those are the other findings to 20 which I referred. 21 Those obviously aren't definitive 22 findings for purposes of the outcome of this

proceeding. The Media Bureau has identified a number of those issues as to where there are specific disputes. But the delegation to Your Honor that I read in the hearing designation order is limited to those issues as to whether the Media found Bureau that there disputed issues of fact with regard to the substantive merits of the claims, and not to other issues including the threshold procedural issues that are addressed in the early part of the decision.

And I haven't gone back through, I don't really focus on the other parts of the hearing designation order dealing with the other proceedings, but I assume the other disputes - the other parties - but I assume that there are parallel provisions there as well, Your Honor.

MR. MILLS: Your Honor, this is David Mills for Cox. This is re-arguing something that was already decided by Judge Steinberg previously in this. This is the

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